Hab. The whole of the East Coast as far north as Torres Straits.

The specimens and eggs described are from the South Solitary a rocky island near Port Stephens.

On two new species of Crabs, of the genus Stenorhynchus.

By William A. Haswell, M.A., B. Sc.

The genus Stenorhynchus of Latreille was for a long time regarded as being restricted in its range to European seas. More recently, however, two species have been described from the southern hemisphere—one, *S. falcifer*, by Stimpson from the Cape of Good Hope, and the other *S. curvirostris*, by Dr. A. Milne-Edwards* from Bass's Straits.

1.—Stenorhynchus brevirostris, *sp. nov.*

Gastric region of the carapace with five tubercles, of which four are situated anteriorly in a transverse line and very small, while the fifth is much larger and situated in the middle line close to the posterior border of the region. Cardiac region with three tubercles, the two anterior being close together in the same transverse line, and very large ; the third small, situated close behind them. Two obscure tubercles on the lateral hepatic regions, and three on the branchial. Lateral margins with two prominent triangular teeth. Rostrum short, of two bluntish teeth which do not reach further forward than the distal extremity of the second joint of the external antennæ, the furrow between them not extending so far back as the line joining the posterior borders of the orbits. No infra-orbital spine ; upper boundary of the orbit very prominent, but without a supra-orbital spine. Eyes with a slight tuberosity on the anterior surface of their peduncle, and a small conical projection on the anterior and superior aspect of their distal extremity. Antennæ and maxillipedes very similar to those of *S. phalangium*. Epistome with a slight tubercle on each side near the auditory organ. Anterior limbs equalling in length about two-and-a-half times the breadth of the carapace ; arm in

* Description de quelques Crustacés nouveaux ou peu connus, Journal des Museum Godeffroy, Band I., p. 77.

the female smooth internally and externally, with a row of fine teeth on its superior surface; hand compressed and carinated externally; arm, wrist and hand in the male all much dilated; the first with three or four small teeth on its superior margin; the last not carinated externally; fingers in both sexes compressed, curved inwards, furrowed externally, finely denticulated on their inner borders, which meet throughout their entire extent. Second pair of legs equalling in length eight times the breadth of the carapace.

All the male specimens I have obtained are smaller than the female, and have the carapace less convex and almost smooth.

Locality, Port Jackson, at depths of about five to eight fathoms.

2.—Stenonrhynchus fissifrons, *sp. nov.*

Carapace having a blunt spine and two tubercles on the gastric region, placed in the form of a triangle, with the base forwards, and the apex formed by the spine; one prominent blunt spine on the cardiac region, and three tubercles on each branchial region; a blunt, sub-bifid spine on the lateral border of the carapace, and two small acute teeth situated below and behind it. Rostrum as in preceding species, but the furrow separating the two halves extending as far back as the line joining the posterior borders of the orbits; superior border of the orbit armed with a prominent acute spine. Eyes, antennæ, and maxillipedes as in preceding species. Anterior limbs (in the female) much compressed; arm with three small acute teeth on its outer surface; wrist with two tubercles on its outer surface and two small teeth on its inferior border; hand with a row of short acute spines on its superior and inferior borders; its inner surface smooth; the middle of its outer surface obscurely tuberculated.

The above description is from a single specimen—a female—in Mr. Macleay's collection, from Auckland, New Zealand.

Notes on the Anatomy of Birds. 1.—The Brachial Plexus of Birds. By William A. Haswell, M.A., B. Sc.

The anatomy of the Brachial Plexus of Nerves in the Class Aves has been described by various authors (e. g., Cuvier,